

*Permissible exposure limit:* The exposure, inhalation or dermal permissible exposure limit specified in 29 CFR Part 1910, Subparts G (Occupational Health and Environmental Control) and Z (Toxic and Hazardous Substances).

*Pressure-related injury:* Any injury resulting from pressure disequilibrium within the body as the result of hyperbaric exposure such as decompression sickness, pneumothorax, mediastinal emphysema, air embolism or subcutaneous emphysema.

*Primary diver:* A qualified diver performing initial underwater activities relating to the dive request.

*Psi (g):* Pounds per square inch (gauge).

*Public safety diver:* A person performing diving operations solely for underwater search, rescue, recovery, investigation or related public safety purposes by or under the control of a governmental agency.

*Public safety diving:* A diving operation performed solely for search, rescue, recovery, investigation or related public safety purposes conducted by divers working for or under the control of a governmental agency.

*Published exposure level:* The exposure limits published in “NIOSH Recommendations for Occupational Health Standards” dated 1986, which is incorporated by reference as specified in §1910.6, or if none is specified, the exposure limits published in the standards specified by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in the publication “Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1987-88” dated 1987, which is incorporated by reference as specified in §1910.6(b)(2).

*Qualified person:* A person who by possession of a recognized degree, certificate or professional standing or who by extensive knowledge, training and experience has successfully demonstrated his or her ability to solve or resolve problems relating to the subject matter, the work or the project.

*Repetitive dive:* A dive made within six hours of a previous dive.

*Rescue diver:* A fully suited diver ready on the surface to respond to a rescue of a working diver. This rescue diver does not have to be on air but must be ready to begin immediately breathing compressed air.

*Scuba diving:* A diving mode independent of surface supply in which the diver uses open circuit self-contained underwater breathing apparatus.

*Span of control:* The relationship of a supervisor to workers under his or her direct control. Normally this is three to seven workers.

*Standby diver:* A fully equipped diver at the dive location capable of rendering assistance to a diver performing assigned tasks.

*Surface-supplied air diving:* A diving mode in which the diver in the water is supplied from the dive location with compressed air for breathing through an umbilical air hose.

*Tender:* A surface support person responsible for handling a single diver’s umbilical and for maintaining voice or standard line signal communications.

*Time keeping:* A method to document the duration of a diver beginning at the descent to arrival back on the surface where the diver begins to breathe atmospheric air through normal means. This documentation will include depth, time and amount of air consumed during the dive.

*Treatment table:* A depth-time and breathing gas profile designed to treat decompression sickness.

*Two-way voice communication:* Communication between the diver and the topside support personnel by either a hard-wire or wireless system.

*Underwater breathing apparatus (UBA):* A breathing apparatus for providing pressurized air to a diver.

*Umbilical:* The composite hose bundle between a dive location and a diver that supplies the diver with breathing air, communications, power or heat as appropriate to the diving mode or conditions and includes a safety line between the diver and the dive location.

*Volume tank:* A pressure vessel connected to the outlet of a compressor and used as an air reservoir.

*Working pressure:* The maximum pressure to which a pressure containment device may be exposed under standard operating conditions.